

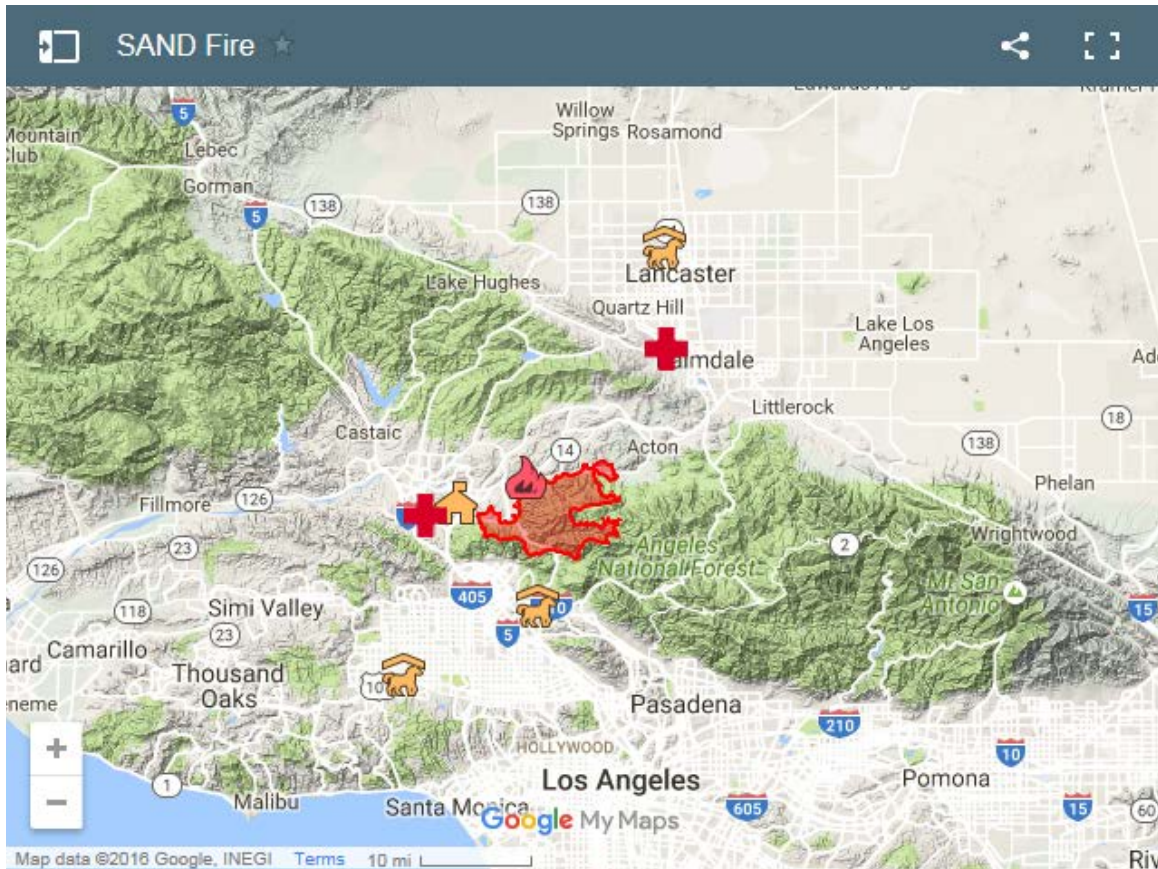
Water and Climate Update

July 28, 2016

The Natural Resources Conservation Service produces this weekly report using data and products from the [National Water and Climate Center](#) and other agencies. The report focuses on seasonal snowpack, precipitation, temperature, and drought conditions in the U.S.

Precipitation	2	Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators	9
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California Governor declares state of emergency for counties battling wildfires



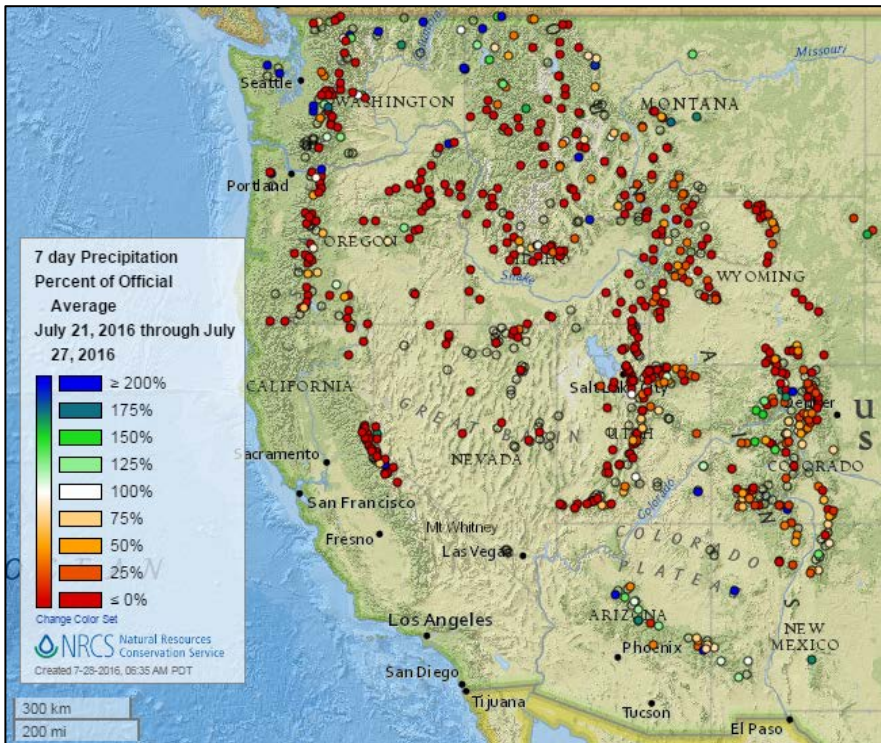
Graphic courtesy County of Los Angeles Fire Department

In California, the [Sand fire](#) has grown to over 37,000 acres and threatens thousands of homes near Los Angeles. The state has issued a fire emergency proclamation for Los Angeles county. Another wildfire in Monterey county prompted a similar emergency declaration. Long-term drought impacts and high temperatures make conditions ripe for large fires here and elsewhere in California.

News: [California Declares State of Emergency as L.A.-Area Wildfire Forces Evacuations](#)

Precipitation

Last 7 Days, Western Mountain Sites (NRCS SNOTEL Network)

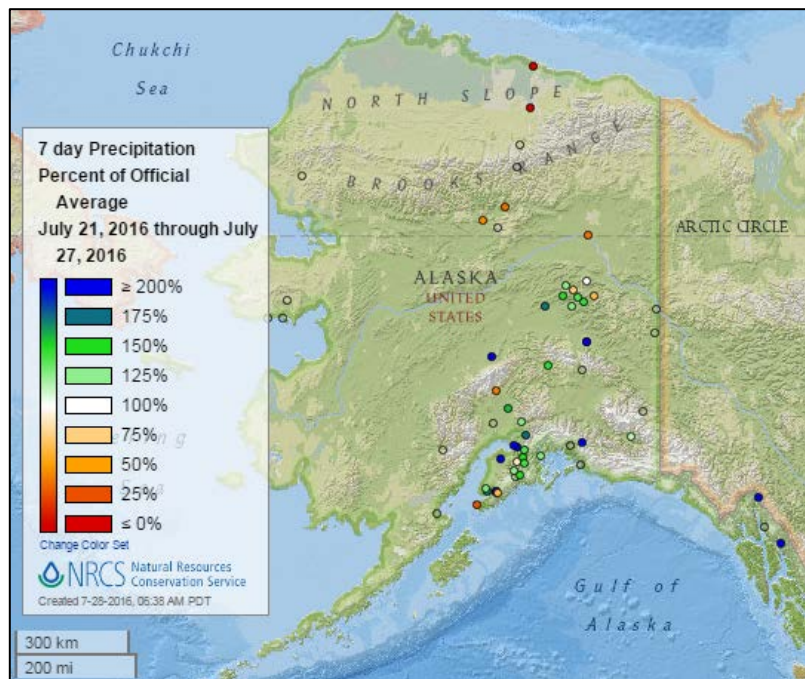


[7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also: [7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

[Alaska 7-day precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also: [Alaska 7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)



Water and Climate Update

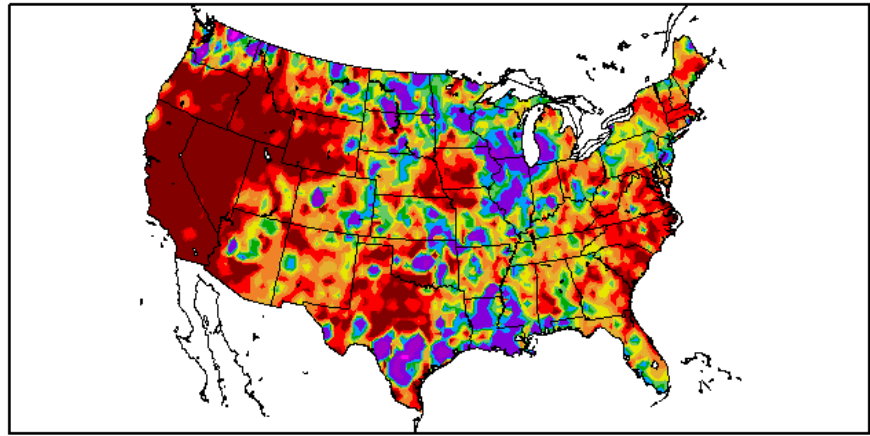
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day precipitation percent of normal map](#) for the continental U.S.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
7/21/2016 – 7/27/2016

See also: [7-day total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)



Generated 7/28/2016 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

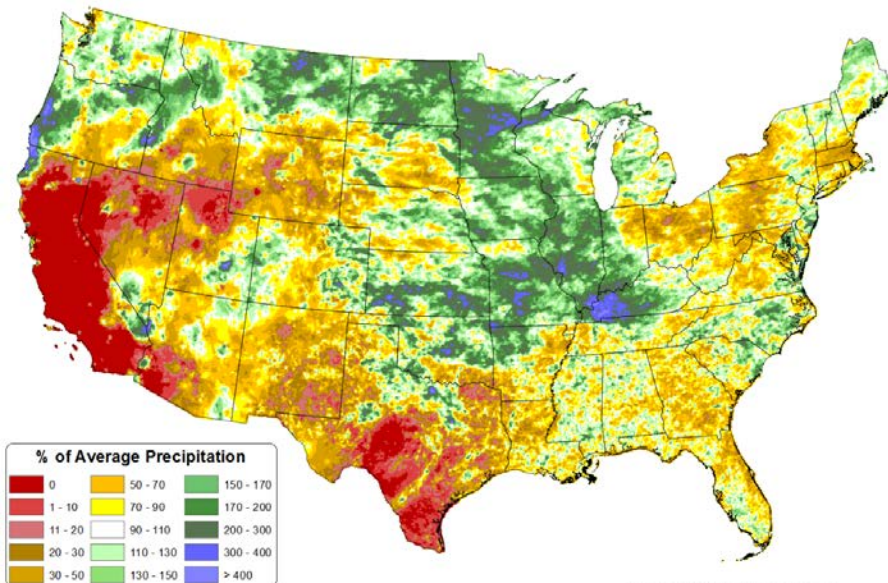
Month-to-Date, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

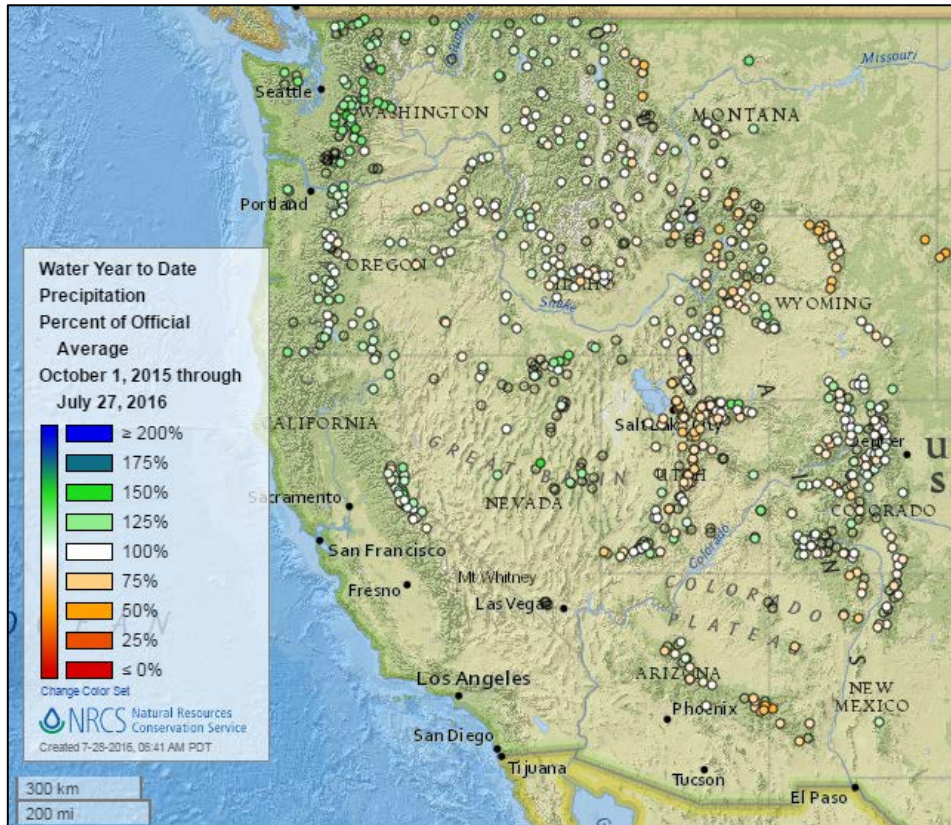
Total Precipitation Anomaly: 01 July 2016 - 26 July 2016
Period ending 7 AM EDT 26 Jul 2016
Base period: 1981-2010
(Map created 27 Jul 2016)

[Month-to-date national precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also: [Month-to-Date national total precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

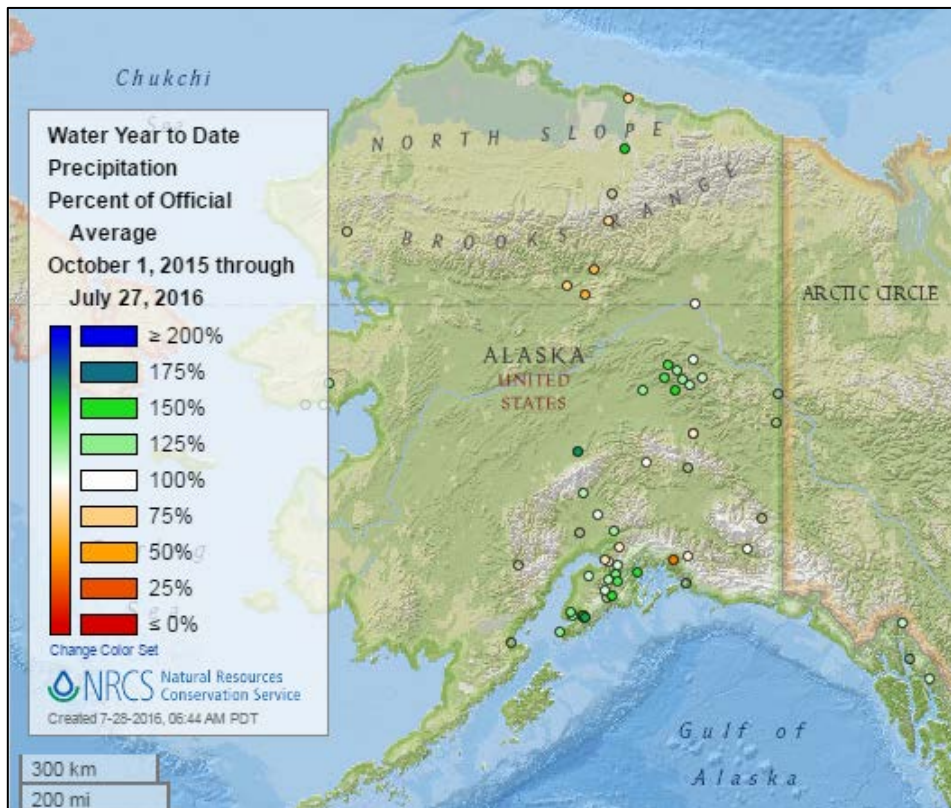


Water Year-to-Date, Western Mountain Sites (NRCS SNOTEL Network)



[2016 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also: [2016 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\)](#)



[Alaska 2016 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map](#)

See also: [Alaska 2016 water year-to-date precipitation values \(inches\) map](#)

Temperature

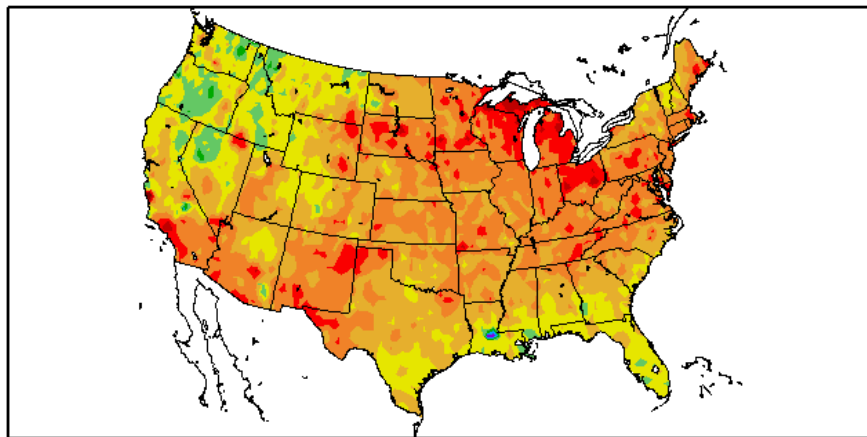
Last 7 Days, National Weather Service (NWS) Networks

Source: Regional Climate Centers

[7-day temperature anomaly map](#) for the continental U.S.

See also: [7-day temperature \(° F\) map](#)

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
7/21/2016 – 7/27/2016



Generated 7/28/2016 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

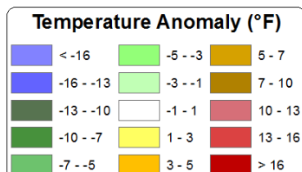
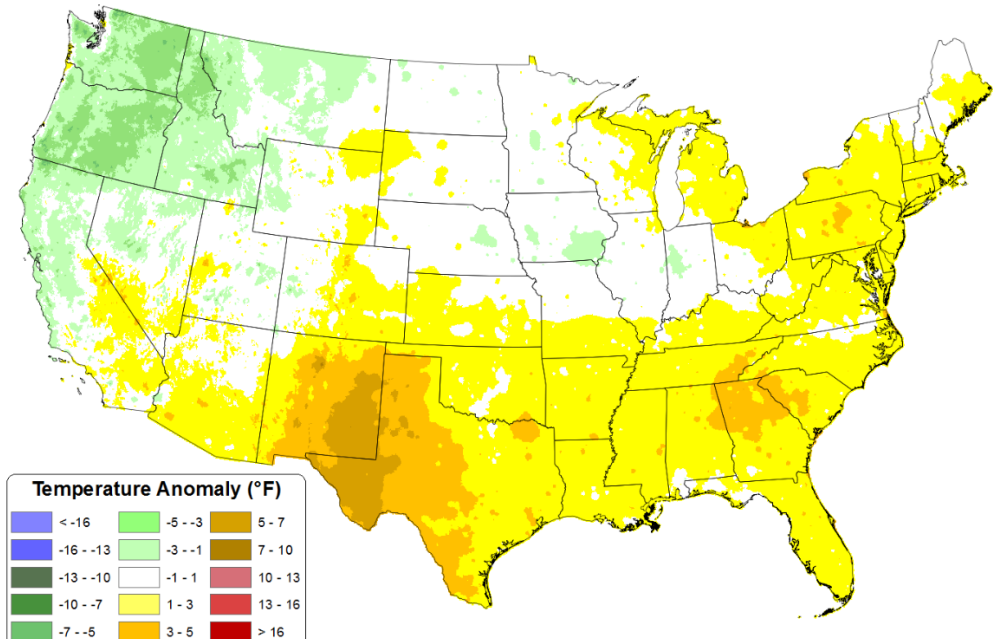
Month-to-Date, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

[Month-to-date national daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)

See also: [Month-to-date national daily mean temperature \(° F\) map](#)

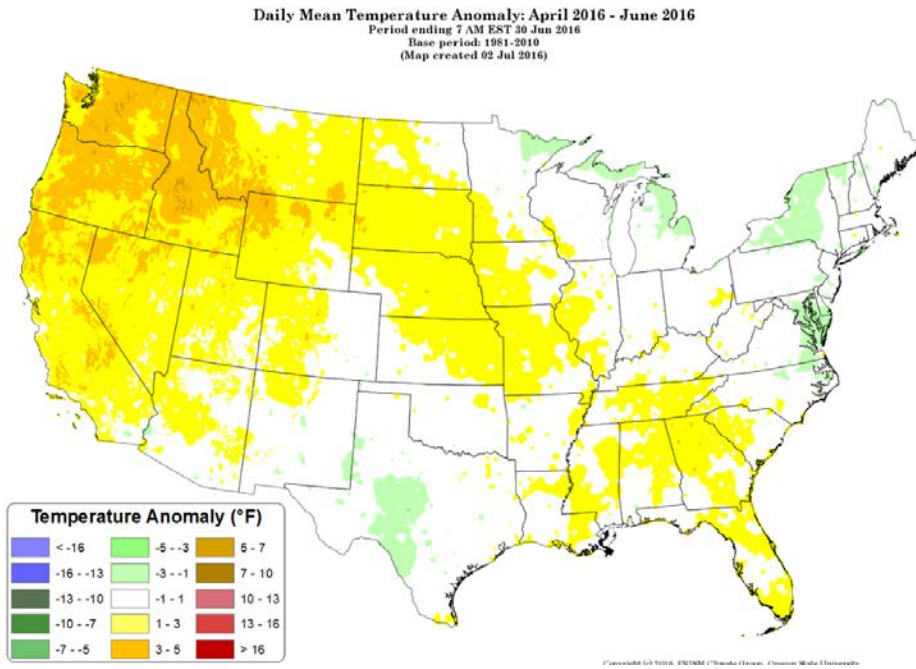
Daily Mean Temperature Anomaly: 01 July 2016 - 26 July 2016
Period ending 7 AM EST 26 Jul 2016
Base period: 1981-2010
(Map created 27 Jul 2016)



Copyright (c) 2016, PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University

Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

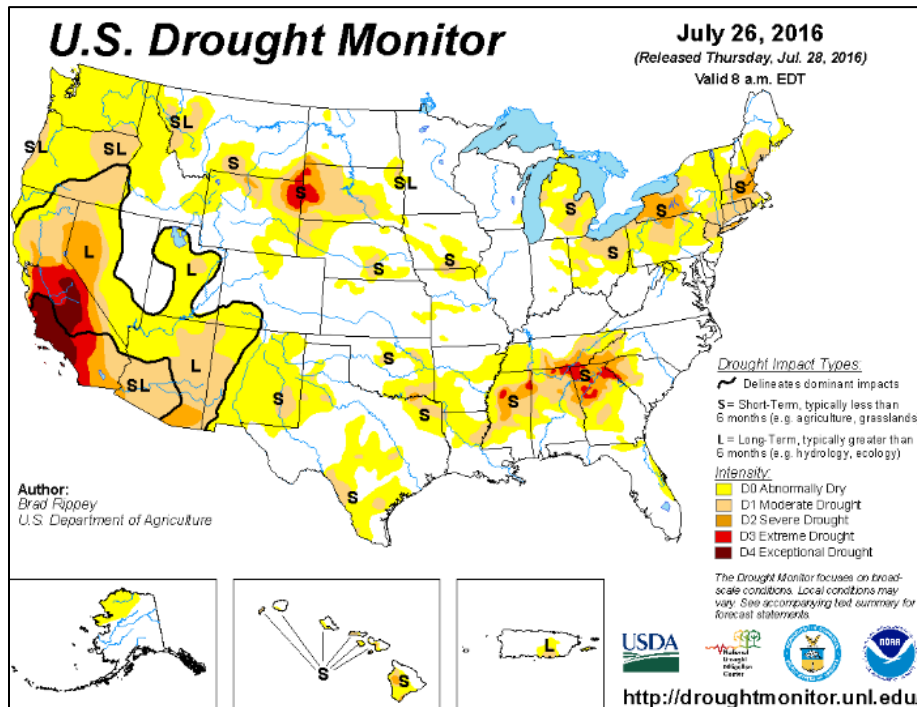


[April through June daily mean temperature anomaly map](#)

Drought

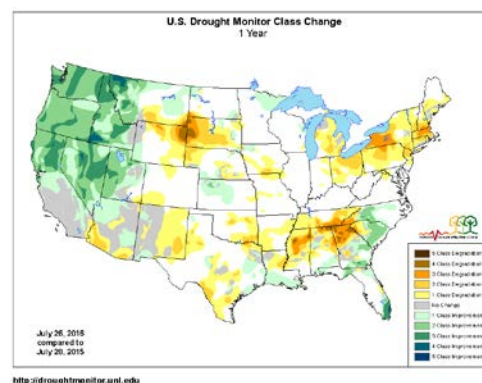
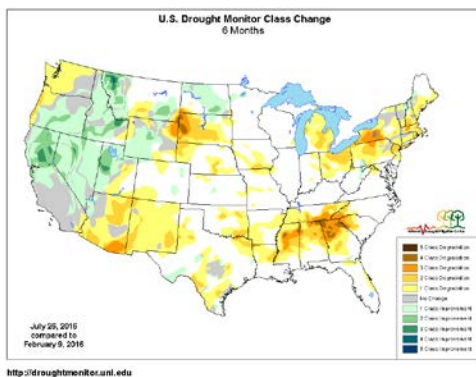
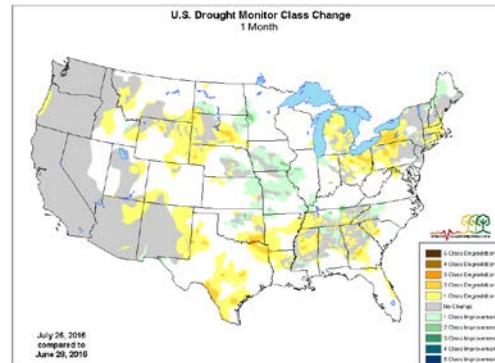
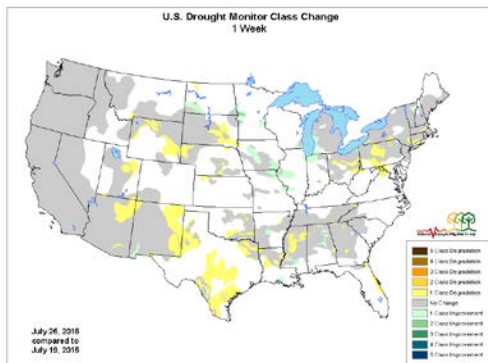
[U.S. Drought Monitor](#) See map below.

[U.S. Drought Portal](#) Comprehensive drought resource.



Changes in Drought Monitor Categories over Time

Click any map to enlarge



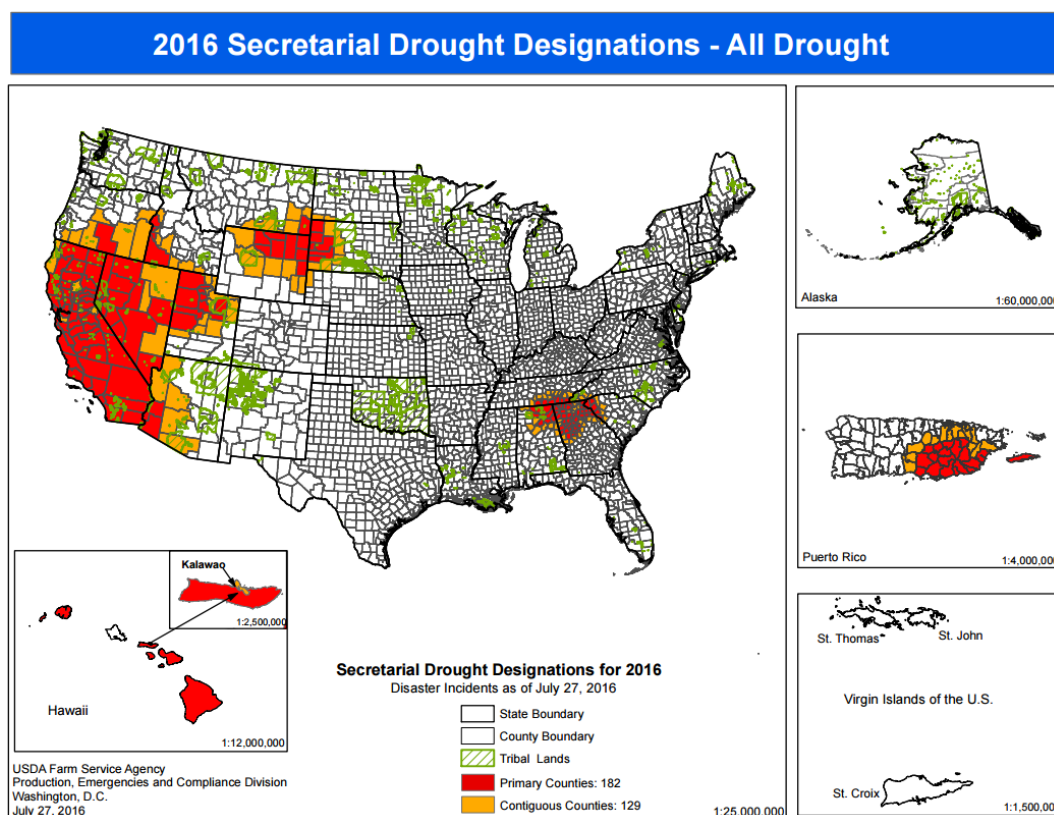
[Changes in drought conditions over the last 12 months](#)

Current National [Drought Summary](#), July 26, 2016

Author: Brad Rippey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

“Despite heat and high humidity levels, parts of the Midwest received significant rain. Specifically, showers and thunderstorms produced at least 2 to 4 inches of rain in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley and environs. However, rain mostly bypassed some Midwestern locations, including the lower Great Lakes region. Outside of the Midwest, showers were generally light and scattered, although spotty rainfall provided local relief from hot weather in the Four Corners States and the lower Southeast. Late in the drought-monitoring period, coverage and intensity of shower activity increased in the Gulf Coast region as a weak disturbance over the Gulf Mexico moved inland and helped to focus rainfall. Most of the remainder of the country experienced hot, mostly dry conditions, leading to an expansion of short-term drought in the south-central U.S. and contributing to an increase in wildfire activity in parts of the West. Temperatures above 100°F were commonly observed early in the period on the Plains, but Midwestern temperatures above 95°F were limited to the southwestern fringe of the major corn and soybean production areas. Late in the period, heat replaced previously cool conditions in the Northwest, while temperatures fell to near- or below-normal levels in much of the Plains and Midwest.”

USDA 2016 Secretarial [Drought Designations](#)

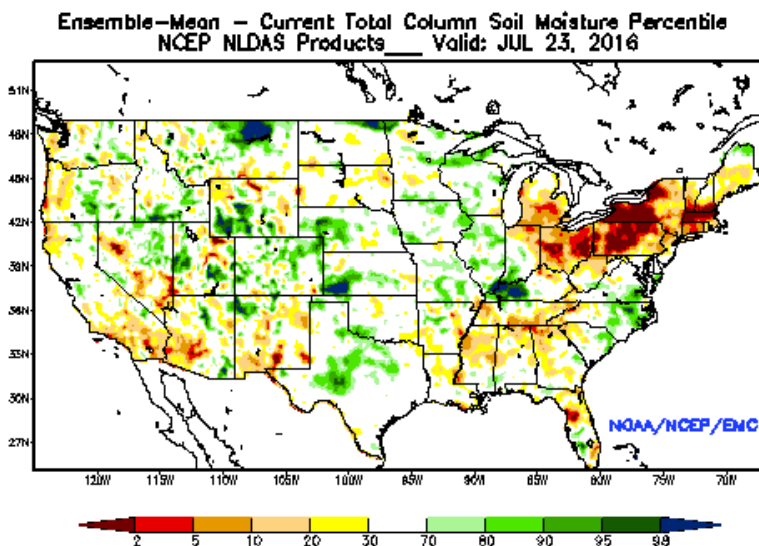


Highlighted Drought Resources

- [Drought Impact Reporter](#)
- [Quarterly Regional Climate Impacts and Outlook](#)
- [U.S. Drought Portal Indicators and Monitoring](#)
- [U.S. Population in Drought, Weekly Comparison](#)
- [USDA Disaster and Drought Information](#)

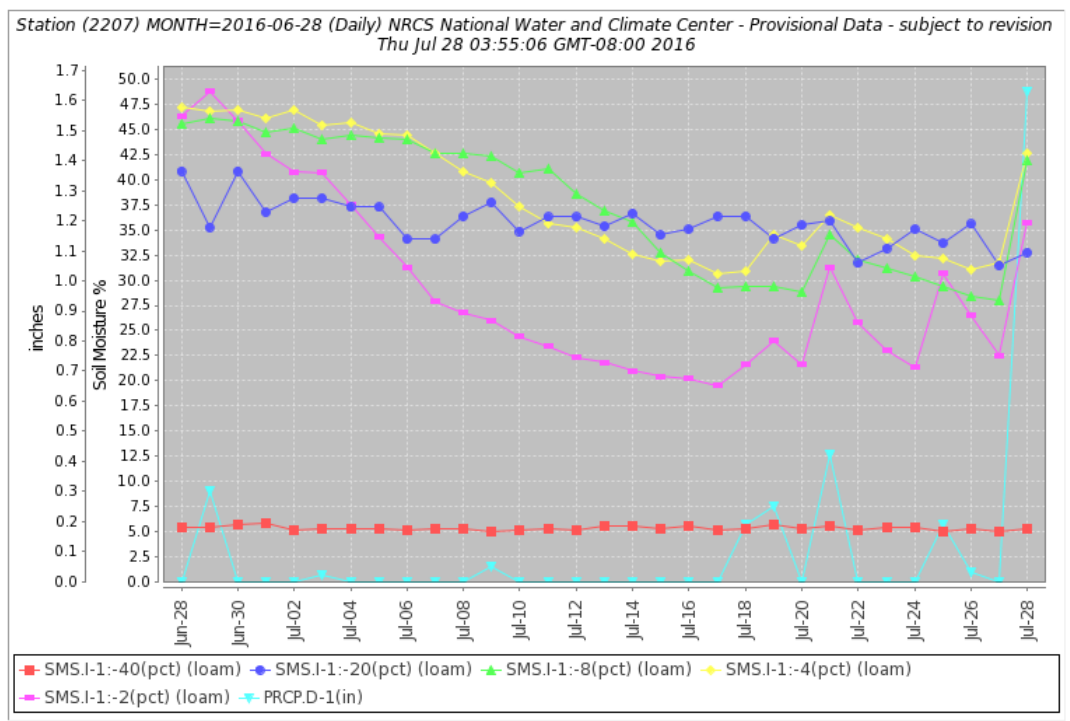
Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators

Soil Moisture



[Modeled soil moisture percentiles](#) as of July 23, 2016.

Soil Moisture Data: NRCS [Soil Climate Analysis Network \(SCAN\)](#)



Soil moisture (at 2-, 4-, 8-, 20-, and 40-inch depths) and precipitation for the past 30 days at the [Beaumont SCAN site 2207](#) in Texas. The precipitation events at the end of this 30-day period have increased soil moisture at all sensor depths, with the exception of the 40-inch sensor. The dry period from June 30 to July 17 shows a marked decrease in soil moisture at the 2-, 4-, and 8-inch depths at this site.

Soil Moisture Data Portals

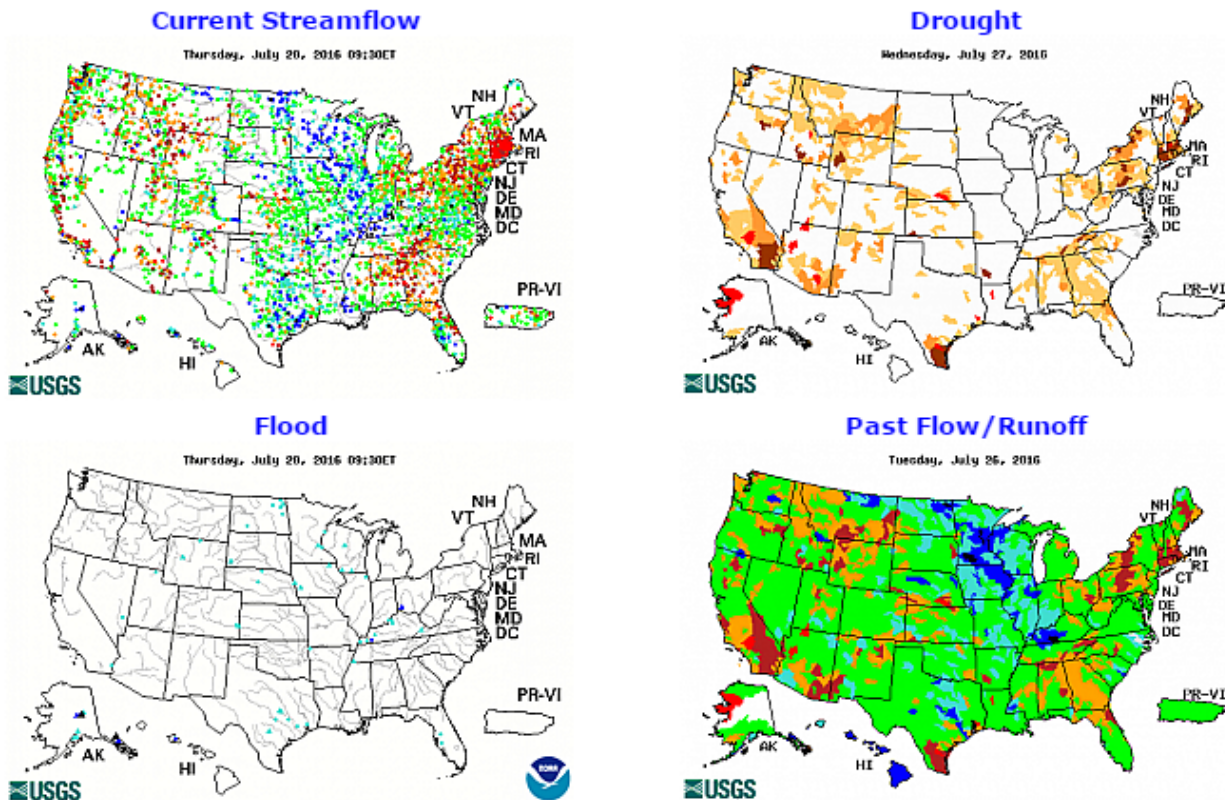
[CRN Soil Moisture](#)

[Texas A&M University North American Soil Moisture Database](#)

[University of Washington Experimental Modeled Soil Moisture](#)

Streamflow

Source: USGS



Click to enlarge and display legends

[Current streamflow maps](#)

Current Reservoir Storage

[National Water and Climate Center Reservoir Data](#)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Hydromet Tea Cup Reservoir Depictions:

[Upper Colorado](#)

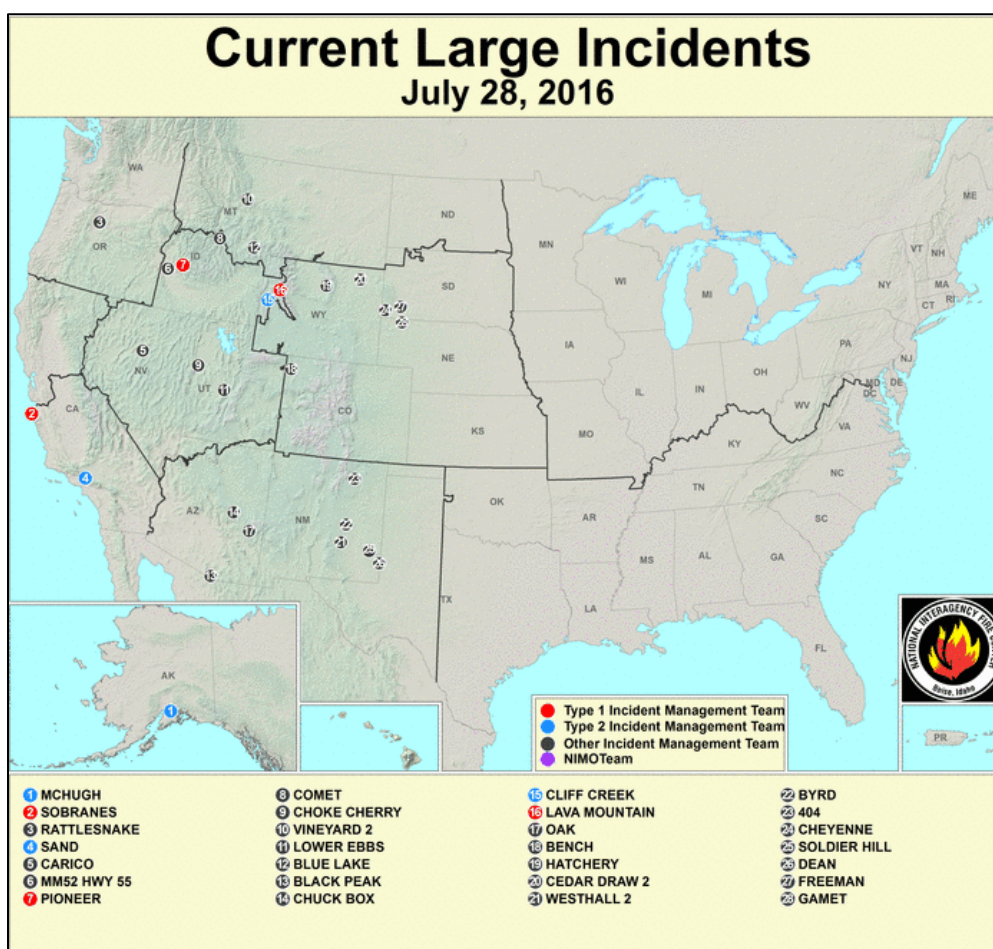
[Pacific Northwest/Snake/Columbia](#)

[Sevier River Water, Utah](#)

[Upper Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas](#)

[California Reservoir Conditions](#)

Wildfires: [USDA Forest Service Active Fire Mapping](#)



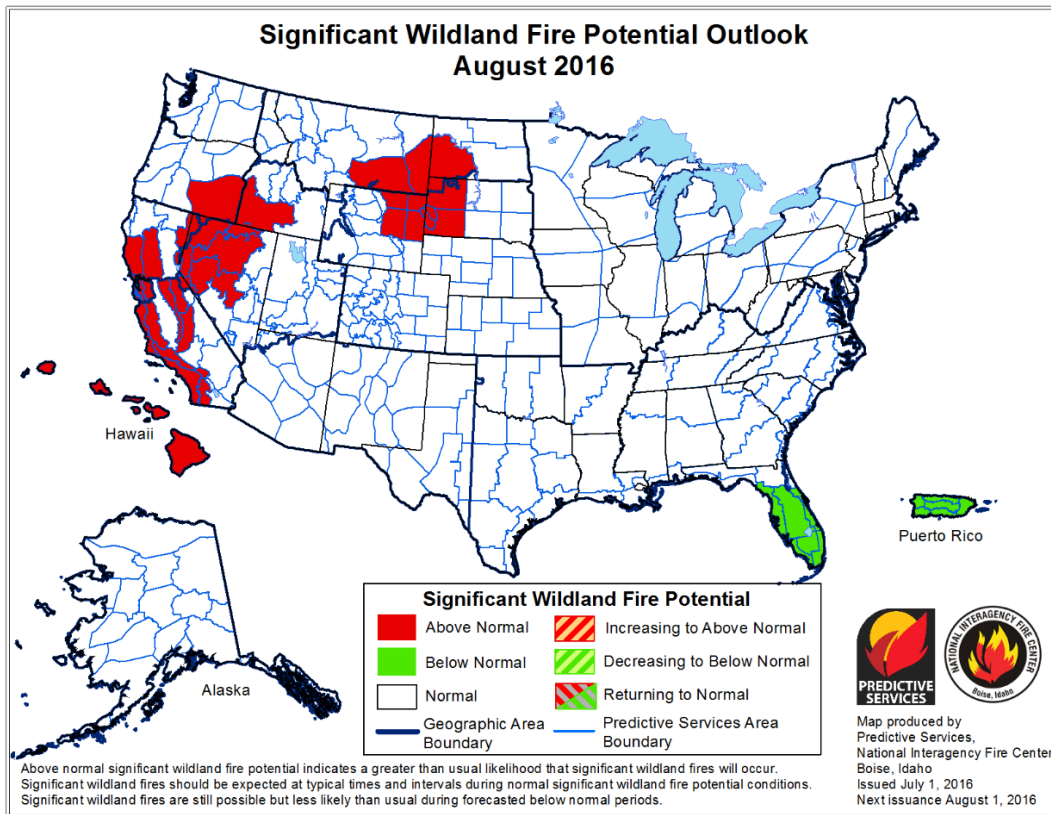
Short- and Long-Range Outlooks

Agricultural Weather Highlights

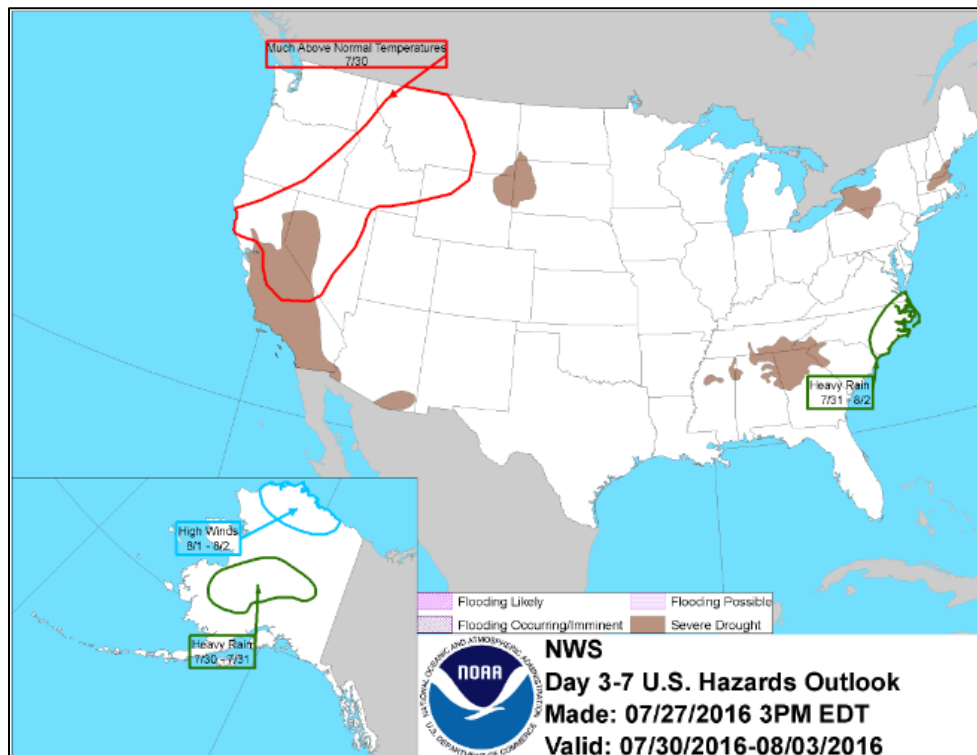
Author: Brad Rippey, Agricultural Meteorologist, USDA/OCE/WAOB

[National Outlook, July 28, 2016](#): “A disturbance crossing the Tennessee Valley will drift northeastward, helping to produce as much as 2 to 4 inches of additional rainfall from the northern Mississippi Delta to southern New England. However, hot, mostly dry conditions will persist across the lower Southeast. Meanwhile, scattered showers will dot the Plains and Midwest, with a few locations receiving more than an inch of rain. Isolated showers will also occur in the Southwest, but hot, dry weather will prevail from the Pacific Coast States into the Northwest. During the weekend, heat will return to the High Plains. By early next week, hot weather will encompass the remainder of the nation’s mid-section. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 2 – 6 calls for the likelihood of above-normal temperatures across the eastern half of the U.S., while cooler-than-normal conditions can be expected in parts of the Northwest and Southwest. Meanwhile, odds will be tilted toward above-normal rainfall in much of the Southeast, Southwest, and the upper Great Lakes region, while drier-than-normal weather should occur in the Northeast, Northwest, and the south-central U.S.”

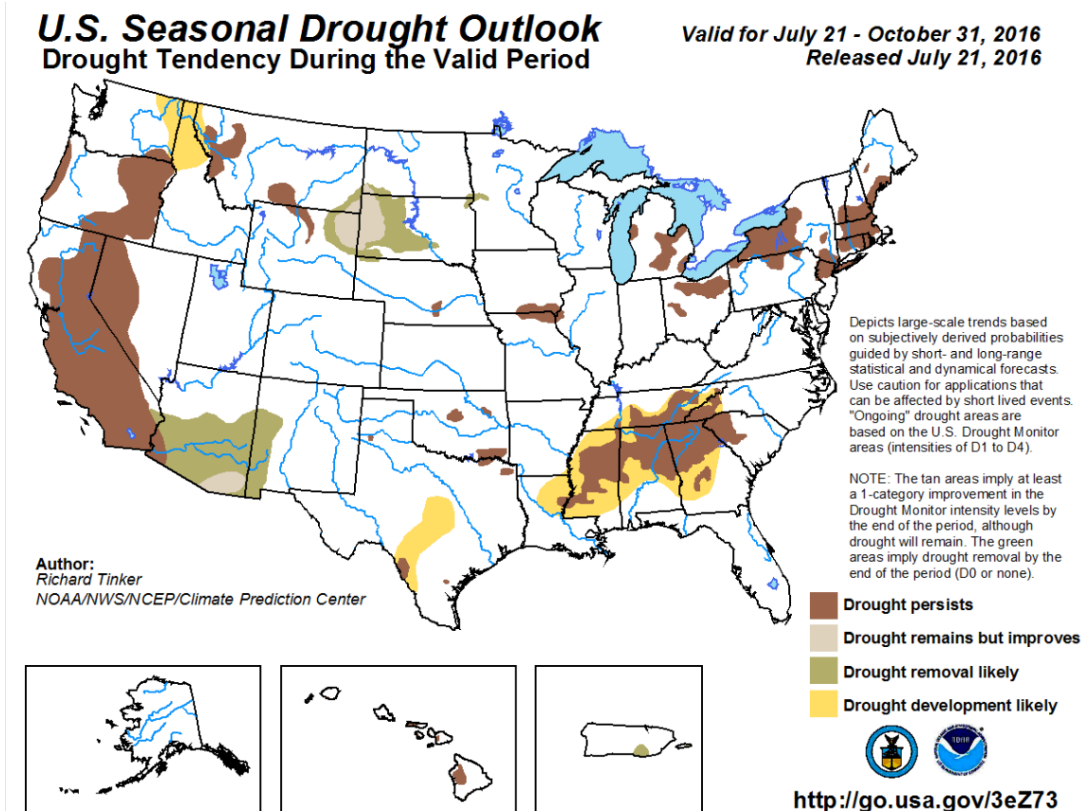
Fire Potential Outlook: [August 2016](#)



NWS Climate Prediction Center [Weather Hazard Outlook: July 30 – August 3, 2016](#)

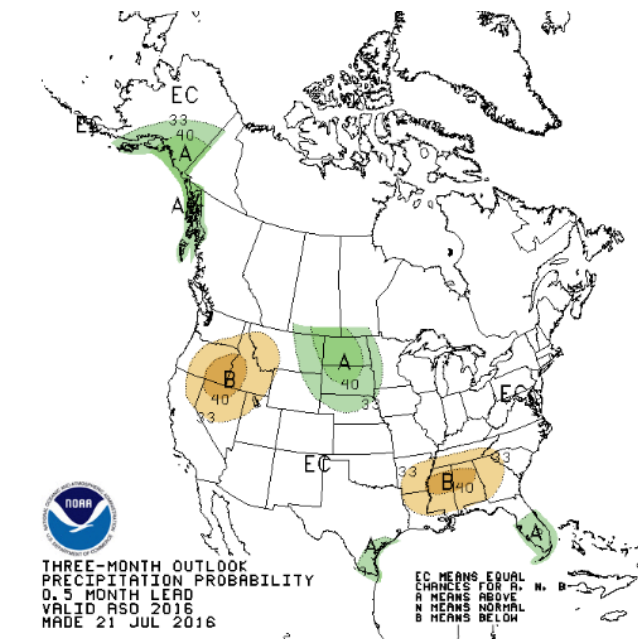


Seasonal Drought Outlook: [July 21 – October 31, 2016](#)



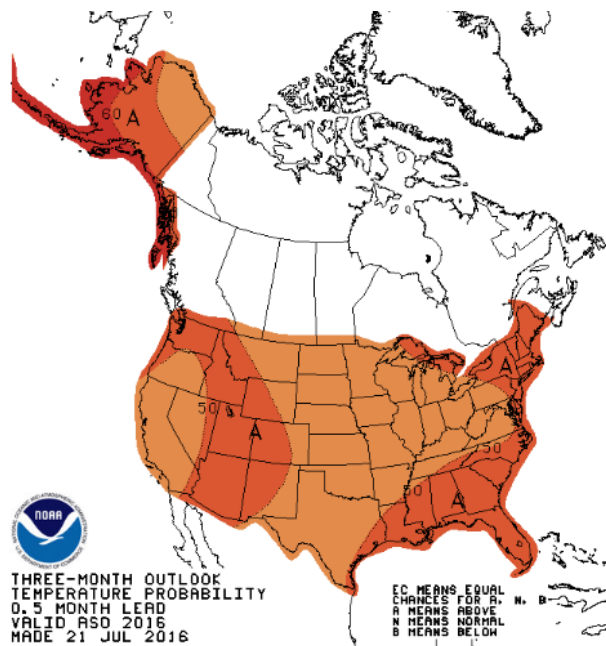
NWS Climate Prediction Center 3-Month Outlook

[Precipitation](#)



[August-September-October \(ASO\) 2016
precipitation outlook summary](#)

[Temperature](#)



[August-September-October \(ASO\) 2016
temperature outlook summary](#)

More Information

The NRCS [National Water and Climate Center](#) publishes this weekly report. We welcome your feedback. If you have questions or comments, please [contact us](#).